

Reduced.

Dollars Saved You.

## The Palais Royal

\$15.00  
\$25 Suits.\$22.50  
\$40 Suits.\$27.50  
\$50 Suits.

## 20 Per Cent Discount

Allowed on All Trimmed Hats.

The Palais Royal Milliners are not to be hurried or worried—their reputation for best work has to be sustained and maintained. Only for this reason is 20 per cent discount allowed on Hats already trimmed. Select any one of the hundreds here at \$7.50 to \$75.00 and you'll find it superior to any elsewhere at the price. Logical—because a "cash business" makes less than usual profits both possible and profitable. Deduct one-fifth—20 per cent discount—from the price marked on the Trimmed Hat you select here tomorrow, and it will be at least 25 per cent less than at any other department store and nearly 50 per cent less than at any of the little shops. An added satisfaction to the Palais Royal visitor—she can rely upon the total absence of cheap-looking or vulgar hats.

## Suits—All Wool and Man Tailored.

**\$15.00** **\$22.50** **\$27.50**  
Some Were \$25. Some Were \$40. Some Were \$50.

The wise shopper has learned or will learn that she has to choose between undesirable Suits, made to sell at low prices, or pay full prices for the garments worth having. An exception will be noted in the present sale here, which has but one disappointing feature. The disappointment is that all sizes will not be found in each style. The satisfaction is that the many lots have now been gathered into three great lots and ample quantities of sizes will be found for small, medium and large women. The well known Two and Three Piece Suits that sold up to \$25.00 are to be \$15.00 for choice; suits that lately were up to \$40.00 are in the \$22.50 lot, and \$50.00 Gowns are in the \$27.50 lot.

## The Hood Veil, \$1.79.

\$2.50 the Regular Price.

This Veil can be adjusted to wear with any hat. Inquire of the experts here—and learn of this latest and prettiest veil. It's of chiffon cloth in all the colors to match dress materials, etc. The ends are 1½ yards long.

## Headquarters for Veils.

Would you judge by the Veils at 25c? Where do you first find the new styles? Where do you always find the best variety? Judged by any standard the Palais Royal will be dubbed headquarters.

## \$7.98 for \$15 Hair Switches.

Superb Tresses, 36 Inches Long.

The best hair comes from Brittany. The peasant woman of this portion of France entirely conceals her hair with a curious white cap, condition that makes the hair valuable to the hair merchant. It has not been crimped or curled with hot irons; it has not been exposed to the air, and it has not been combed too much. Invariably any other place in the world would these same qualities be found, and for this reason this hair has always been in demand. Switches like those now here at \$7.98 are more often sold at more than \$15.00 than at this price.



## Some Corset "Don'ts."

Don't select Corsets where the stocks are small. Don't rely upon the establishment wedded to this maker or that. Don't expect satisfaction where ignorance is bliss—don't expect to be fitted properly.

Samples, 98c to \$2.80.

If of slim or medium form you have a temporary opportunity to buy \$3.00 to \$7.00 Corsets at only \$1.50 and \$2.80. If you wear 25 to 30 sizes you need pay only 98c for Corsets worth \$3.00 to \$5.00.

## Wear Union Undergarments.

Next to the skin should be the Glove-fitting Swiss Ribbed Suits, preferably the "Merode" make, because, hand finished, it fits better and wears better. Special sale prices here are 39c instead of 50c; 59c instead of 75c; 79c instead of \$1.00.

## Other Combination Suits.

Of Nainsook, combining Corset Cover and Drawers or Corset Cover and Skirt. Prices here for these Suits begin at as little as 98c, gradually rising to much higher price.

**The Palais Royal,**  
A. LISNER. G and Eleventh Streets.

## TO AVOID A DANGER

Wires to Outlying Fire Engine Houses to Be Buried.

## INAUGURATION DAY PERIL

Storm Rendered Alarm Boxes Useless.

## RECURRENCE TO BE IMPOSSIBLE

Underground Connection Will Be Established With Police Stations and Schools, Also.

Work will be begun in a few days for the extension of the underground system of the District wires to connect the Brightwood fire engine house and the Tenleytown engine house and police station by underground wires with fire and police headquarters and to replace a large amount of overhead wiring connecting fire alarm and police patrol boxes with underground wires, for which Congress, in the last District appropriation act, voted \$11,000.

Overhead connections to about seventy fire alarm and police patrol boxes, it was stated by Electrical Engineer Allen this morning, will be replaced by underground wires and these will then be safe in times of storms such as came on inauguration days.

## Engine Houses Isolated.

The inauguration day storm played havoc with the overhead wires connecting the outlying firehouses with the fire alarm boxes and with fire headquarters and in some cases there was for days no way to turn in fire alarms to the engine houses. When the work made possible by this appropriation is completed a recurrence of such a dangerous situation is regarded as practically impossible. Concerning the engine houses to be connected by the underground system, W. C. District Electrical Engineer, said this morning that the plans have been under preparation for some time and that they will be so far advanced by the end of this week that actual work in putting in the underground wires can be begun the first of next week.

## To Use Telephone Conduits.

The underground cable to connect the Brightwood and Tenleytown fire engine houses will be laid in the conduits of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. All the fire alarm and patrol boxes on the route of these extensions on Georgia avenue and Tenleytown road will also be connected by the underground system as well as the Tenleytown police substation. Many fire alarm boxes in other sections of the District, now connected by overhead wires, will be connected by underground cables. The extension of the southeast section of the city along the west bank of the Eastern branch, in the extreme northwest section and in the old first ward near the junction of Rock creek with the Potomac river.

## To Connect School Buildings.

The underground system will also be run to twelve school buildings along the routes of the underground extensions, the conduit being built into the basements of the structures. When this work is completed, Electrical Engineer Allen said today, there will be only five engine houses and one police substation, of all the engine and police houses not connected by the "underground" wires. The engine houses to which the overhead connections will still run are located at Langdon, Brookland, Congress Heights, Benning and Anacostia, and one police station is that in Anacostia.

## IN MEMORY OF JEFFERSON.

Descendants of the Signers to Hold Exercises at His Tomb.

April 13, the 174th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, will be fittingly celebrated by the descendants of the Signers, an organization of the lineal descendants of the signers of that document. President and Mrs. Taft will receive the members of the board of governors and of the society Easter Monday, April 12, after which a visit will be made to the War Department to study the "Immortal document," which was signed by their ancestors. In the evening there will be an entertainment in the Arlington Hotel, at which a number of prominent men will deliver addresses. The pilgrimage to Jefferson's university, the University of Virginia, and to Monticello, his old home, will be made by the society the following day. President A. E. Alderman and the faculty of the university will receive the society and will take part in the founders' day exercises and then be entertained at luncheon. Accompanied by representatives of the university, a committee of the local Daughters of the American Revolution and other prominent persons, the society will march to the tomb, where the exercises will be held, including several addresses by men of note.

## EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration Yesterday by the Ninth Street Christian Church.

The Ninth Street Christian Church yesterday observed its eighteenth anniversary. Several addresses were delivered and there was a special musical program under the direction of Joseph Harrison.

Rev. A. W. Shell, who eighteen years ago presided at the opening of the chapel, as it was then, officiated yesterday and conducted the communion services. A. C. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church.

Frank Morrison, one of the original trustees, and still a member of the board, read a report showing how the property of the church had increased in value. The first lot was worth \$500 and there was a building fund of \$2,000. Now the church property is worth \$24,000, with a debt of only \$11,000, which is rapidly being paid off.

The report on the growth of the congregation showed that starting with fifty charter members it had now reached more than 1,000.

## TO BE BURIED TOMORROW.

Catholic Organizations Will Attend Funeral of Robert Emmet O'Brien.

Funeral services for Robert Emmet O'Brien, who died at his home, 729 13th street northeast, Saturday, from a complication of ailments, will be held at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary C. O'Brien, 1912 13th street northwest, tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Paul's Catholic Church, Father James Mackin, officiating, at 10:30 o'clock.

Representative of Catholic benevolent organizations of which Mr. O'Brien was a member will attend the services and act as pallbearers. Interment will be made in Mount Olivet cemetery. Mr. O'Brien leaves a wife and five small children. He was thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death.

## Resumes Duties, Much Improved.

Rev. J. Lawrence Finnerty, O. P., of St. Dominic's Catholic Church, who underwent a serious surgical operation at the Providence Hospital, about two months ago, has returned to the rectory much improved in health. He conducted yesterday afternoon the monthly meeting of the third order of St. Dominic, the local branch of which he organized last October.

## DR. BISHOP DEAD IN HAWAII

ONE OF FIRST MISSIONARIES TO THE ISLANDS.

For Many Years Correspondent of The Star—Noted as a Publicist and Essayist.

## HONOLULU, March 24, 1909.

Rev. Dr. Sereno Edwards Bishop, for many years the Hawaiian correspondent of The Washington Star, died last night in his eighty-third year. His wife and two children, Mrs. Jonathan Shaw of Honolulu and Dr. Bishop of Oregon, survive him.

Dr. Sereno E. Bishop was born in 1826 at Kailua, on the island of Hawaii. This is where the American missionaries, among whom were his father and mother, first landed in 1820. It is not far from where Capt. Cook was killed soon after the discovery of the islands, in 1778.

Dr. Bishop was sent as a youth to New England to be educated, and graduated at Amherst in 1846 and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1851. In the latter year, also, he was married to Miss Cornelia A. Sessions. Immediately afterward they came to these islands, and for nine years he labored as chaplain to the seamen at Lahaina, then a great sort for whalers, under the support of the Seamen's Friend Society. Later he held a missionary pastorate at Hana, Maui, and for twelve years he was principal of Lahainalua Seminary, an industrial school for native youth established by the missionaries in 1831, and which formed the model in some degree upon which Gen. S. C. Armstrong modeled Hampton Institute.

Dr. Bishop's health became impaired, he engaged in land surveying for a number of years, much of the time in connection with the land and geodetic survey of the kingdom, and aiding materially in developing the system of surveys for this group. This work gave him opportunity to study the volcanic action and the geology of these islands and led him to a number of important discoveries in connection with volcanic energy.

In 1884 he was awarded the third Warner prize for an essay on the Krakatoa glows, the first prize being awarded to Prof. Kisseloff of Germany. Because Dr. Bishop was the first to attempt to explain the temporary corona of the sun caused by the Krakatoa dust these have received the name of "Bishop's rings."

But Dr. Bishop's greatest influence was exerted as a journalist and publicist. For fifteen months he was the editor of the Friend, a monthly magazine, and the oldest periodical west of the Rocky mountains. He was a frequent contributor to the Washington Star, and his articles were widely read and influential. He was a diligent correspondent of mainland papers, and his letters to the Hawaiian friends, his letters to the Washington Star over the signature of "William Benson," were read with interest and admiration.

Dr. Bishop was a keen controversialist. He had a forceful style, backed, if not with a number of quotations, by a massive fund of information thoroughly digested with practical sense.

## NO BLACK HAND IN CAPITAL

POLICE SATISFIED BAND HAS NO FOOTING HERE.

Oriani Reports to Chief Results of Investigation—Recent Letter Only Silly Message.

Maj. Sylvester, superintendent of police, is satisfied there is no Black Hand organization in this city.

Shortly after the murder of Lieut. Petrosino, member of the New York police force, while in Sicily Maj. Sylvester thought it would be well to find out if any of the criminal band were in this city. Captain Oriani, who understands the Italian language, was detailed to investigate.

Oriani, of the fourth precinct command, has done much work for the department in the investigation of crimes committed by Italians. He was sent out to spend his time among the Italians and learn what he could about the Black Hand.

Maj. Sylvester conferred with him this morning and he said he was satisfied there is no band here.

J. Thomas Hollnberger, captain of the first police precinct, received an alleged Black Hand message yesterday, the same having been written on a postal card. It was simply a silly message, Maj. Sylvester said this morning. The superintendent thinks it was written by some person who had an idea he might cause a sensation.

"There could have been no other motive," said Maj. Sylvester, "but the writer was a fool, a fruit dealer, and that is all there is to it."

Maj. Sylvester said no complaints of Black Hand letters have been received by the police department for several months. Former Sgt. Lombardy discussed the Black Hand question with a reporter of The Star at police headquarters this morning. Many of the so-called Black Hand letters, he stated, are written by persons who know about the organization only what they read in the newspapers.

It is a common thing for business rivals to write such letters, he stated, when they have not the slightest idea of doing anything other than to make the effort to frighten their rivals away.

Several months ago, the former sergeant stated, a fruit dealer in the southeast section of the city received what purported to be a Black Hand letter. He was considerably agitated. Advised to pay no attention to it, he heard nothing more of the writer of the message. The postal received by Capt. Hollnberger was turned over to Maj. Sylvester this morning.

## Inventor of Cotton Compress Dead.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 5.—Samuel H. Webb, inventor of the Webb cotton compress and president of the company of the same name, died suddenly at his home in Minden, La., last night.

## STORY OF A SLAVE BOY

Teaching Colored People to Lead Lives of Usefulness.

## SUCCESS OF A SLAVE BOY

Now One of the Richest of His Race in Alabama.

## CAREER OF HOWARD GRADUATE

Builds Schoolhouse, Which Has Grown Into an Educational Institution of Wide Influence.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Special Correspondence of The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald.

MOBILE, Ala., April 3, 1909.

Like many other representatives of the plantation aristocracy, a certain young officer who went into the Confederate army from Alabama during the civil war was followed to the front by a slave boy who had been born upon his father's place and was about his own age. The master was killed in battle; the slave, loyal and conscientious, instead of taking advantage of the emancipation proclamation, returned to the stricken home, bringing the sword and the charger. He managed to find his way across more than 200 miles of hostile territory, eluding the camps of the picket and scouts of the Yankee army, and delivered to the mother of his master the property of the dead. Then he set about to find his own mother, a sister and two younger brothers, who had been sold to different owners, and to bring them together in a place of safety. In the meantime he earned his living and paid his expenses by his search as a common field hand. When the family were reunited and settled in a little cabin, he found the fatherless son of the plantation owner, an overseer of a small cotton plantation, at the age of 18 a month and a half. He saved his earnings and bought a few acres of land from the owner of the plantation upon which he was born, a friendly white man, who gave him liberal terms and long time for payment and furnished him with employment and good wages during the winter months when there was nothing to do upon his farm.

## Rise of William Benson.

William Benson, for that was his name, built a cabin and bought a mule, then a cow, and finally another and another. He never wasted a penny, nor was he idle a day. He often worked in his fields by moonlight, making up for lost sleep on rainy days. He married a bright colored girl, the first of her race to teach school in that section of the state. They were happy and prosperous. Children came to them, and he acquired more land and built a better dwelling, and a few years later started a plantation store. Gradually this young couple won and kept the respect and confidence of the community. Thirty years from the date when that colored boy led home the riderless horse from the plantation, the son of the plantation owner, a white man, and one of the richest and most influential colored men in Alabama. His first few acres of land had multiplied a thousand times; his stock and cow were numerous, and he was the largest and best herds of live stock in that part of the state. His store had proven a profitable enterprise, and to his wife he had added a school for the children of the colored people, and a cotton gin, a saw mill and a grist mill, which were patronized by all the country round about.

William Benson's career is not unique, however. It has several, if not many, parallels among the colored population of the south. It is a story of a man who, by the aid of his own industry and integrity—the three big "I's" that are essential to success in life—has made a name for himself, and has demonstrated that a white man, when he demonstrates that he is entitled to respect.

## Potent Object Lesson.

Although William Benson never made a speech in his life, his character and his career are object lessons more eloquent and convincing than words to prove that success in life does not depend upon what other people do or say, but upon what a man does and says himself. It is the universal rule that those who know him that every privilege, either in the pursuit of happiness or business, is accorded to William Benson, the colored man, as much as to any other citizen of the community, with the exception of social equality with the white, and that he has no desire for.

Although entire self-educated, few colored men in the south have a better knowledge of things than he, and he determined that his children should have all the advantages that he himself had lacked. His son was sent to Pisk and Howard universities; his two daughters spent three years at the Tuskegee Institute, and one year at Oberlin, and the other to Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Both are now teachers.

His son graduated from Howard University, the son returned to his home at Kowaliga, a little village composed entirely of colored people, among the hills of eastern Alabama, sixteen miles from Tallahassee, the nearest railway station. The name is of Indian origin, and is derived from a little stream upon which it stands.

Young Benson assisted his father for a year or more, when he set up a store for himself and began to do a little business with the first glass show windows ever seen in that neighborhood. His business prospered, and all went well until one night in 1898 a fire broke out in the store, and the entire stock, worth \$1,000, was lost. The cause of the fire has remained a mystery ever since. There was no insurance, because underwriters will not take risks upon buildings in the country, especially if they are owned by colored men.

## Beginnings of Kowaliga.

"My first effort at reconstruction was to build a good schoolhouse," said Mr. Benson, and I am going to let him tell the rest of the story. "I brought to my side a former classmate to take charge of a summer school which lasted barely three months. I brought the people together and told them that we must build a better schoolhouse and increase the school term to seven months. A rough sketch of the first building of the Kowaliga School was completed two years later. The school now comprises five substantial buildings, a barn, a small factory and a stock representing an estate of \$16,000. It employs twelve competent teachers, who are giving instruction in domestic, manual and agricultural training, along with a regular grammar course, to more than 250 boys and girls.

"I organized the farm boys into a gleeful club, and when work time was over we went through the neighboring towns and villages, giving concerts to mostly white audiences. Some gave trees and some gave money. Some gave tools and some gave other such materials as could not be manufactured at home. They were all very glad to give, and the foundation and others burned brick for the chimneys.

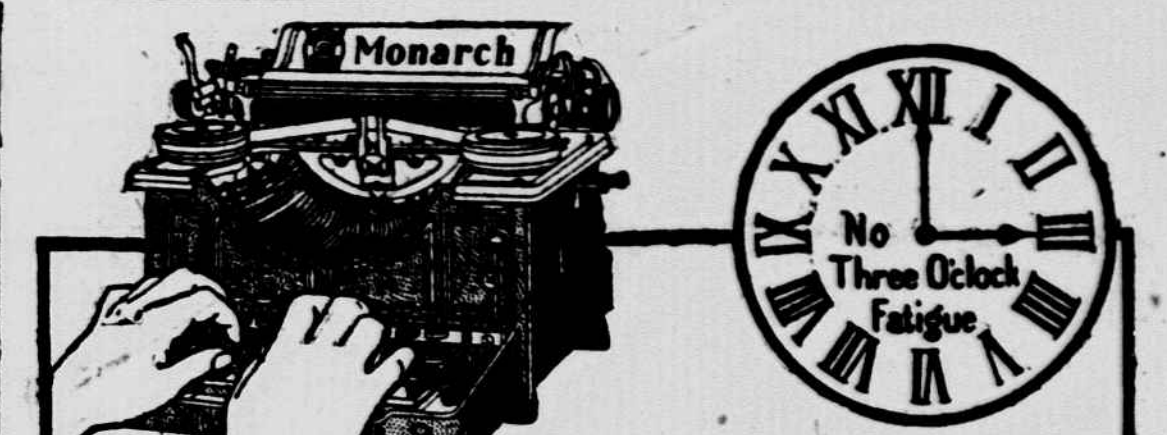
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## Fitting Students for Usefulness.

"The distinctive feature of the Kowaliga School is that it adjusts itself to the needs of the local community. It has no intention of educating students in large numbers from other communi-



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\$17.50 Dinner Sets, 100 pieces.....	\$12.75
\$18.00 Dinner Sets, 100 pieces.....	\$12.95
\$23.00 Dinner Sets, 100 pieces.....	\$16.50
\$30.00 Dinner Sets, 100 pieces.....	\$21.50
\$2.50 Toilet Sets reduced to.....	\$1.95
\$4.00 Toilet Sets reduced to.....	\$2.85
\$6.50 Toilet Sets, with jar.....	\$4.95

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ties, or of training highly educated leaders—either academic or industrial. Its main purpose is to fit the student for the life of the community, at the same time assisting those who show greater promise to go forward to school better equipped for giving higher academic and industrial training. Aside from sending forward a dozen or more of its best students to Tuskegee, the school has given practical instruction in the grammar grades to hundreds of girls and boys who would never have had a chance to come to get an education. It has given them a practical education, influenced the lives of hundreds more, and helped them to useful careers in the home.

"Another example of self-help which has worked great good for Kowaliga is the sale of old clothing. Our first new building was just being completed when we received two barrels of old clothing from kind friends in the north, and immediately otherwise injured shoes from a Massachusetts manufacturer. It was on Saturday when the barrels arrived and the good number of barrels was unpacked. A check for one thousand dollars in those days could not have created greater excitement than the arrival of the old barrels. We charged a price for the clothing, and the people who were being unpacked some of the people most wanted to get a free distribution, each hoping that he would be rewarded not too strictly according to his deserts. I must confess that I had a strong impulse to give the things away, because they had been given to the school. Believing that I should encourage the people to help themselves, and rely less upon the help of others, I finally decided to sell the clothing for a nominal price, instead of giving it away. The result of this decision was received with instant disapproval.

**Success of Clothing Sales.**

"Notwithstanding their discontent, I stood by my decision to sell the goods; so we marked a hat for 50 cents, a pair of shoes for a dollar, a suit of clothes for \$3. etc. From those two barrels we realized \$28.45. I never knew how much good had been done until a couple of weeks later, when a circus came to a neighboring town and a good sister came to me to borrow 50 cents for admission. She explained, 'If I hadn't bought that old jacket I could go to the circus without borrowing this money.' From that moment there came over me a new sense of justice for what I had done. For I had diverted to a useful purpose the money which would have otherwise been wasted. Since that time we have received hundreds of barrels from various Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies and charitable organizations of the north. We have turned into the treasury of our school over \$6,000 from the sale of old clothing alone. We have saved this money toward the education of our children, which our people would not have given otherwise, and would have found its way out of the community into the hands of the managers, extortionists and the 'gold eyeglass peddlers.'"

"An interesting fact in this connection is that much of the money has come from the hands of the people of the community, who now buy 'northern goods' as readily as the negroes, and consider themselves fortunate to get such good bargains. As one race is as poor as the other, we make no discrimination whatever on account of color. Our policy is never to give away anything, except where there is a real need, and such cases are as carefully investigated as by the most systematic charitable organizations in the north. We charge a little for everything, accepting labor and material when money cannot be forthcoming. Thus we place within the reach of the poorest members of the community an opportunity to be helped by helping themselves. Saturdays our salesroom, which contains almost as great a variety of sorts as a little department store, is the busiest spot on the school grounds. Of the great variety of commodities comprised in our stock none is more in demand than our line of 'stove pipe' hats, which we sell to the country parsons.

## Successful Industrial Enterprise.

"I realized that the negro problem of the south could not be solved through the school alone, making ever-increasing demands upon the charity and patriotism of the rest of the country. If, under the present system, the schools are multiplied as fast as they are needed in the rural communities of the south, the cost of their support will become so burdensome that their maintenance will be impossible, unless some practical working plan can be devised by which the communities themselves can be put on their feet and helped to self-support and prosperity. I therefore planned an industrial enterprise which will not only work in harmony, but will supplement the school by opening a step father than the school in giving

**Delirium Causes Double Tragedy.**

Special Telegram to The Star.

MADRID, April 5.—A double tragedy is reported from the village of Albadalejo, in the province of Ciudad Real, where a rich landowner named Anawmo Machado, killed his wife and mother-in-law with a flatiron. He was suffering from delirium, caused by influenza. Machado also wounded his thirteen-year-old daughter. He afterward ran through the streets of the village without clothing, and suddenly fell dead.

John William Harvey, sixty years old, is dead at the home of his son in Lynchburg, Va.